

The Indiana State Capitol Tour Office presents:

Up to the Minute History..... At the State House



**Governor Pence with the 2012-2013
Tour Office staff !!**

The Indiana State Capitol Tour Office offers tours of the building that are designed for all ages and interests.

We host special events such as Statehood Day, Benjamin Harrison Day, Tree Trim and Interactive programs recreating historical cases in the Supreme Court. More information about these tours and programs can be found in the following pages !!

For information about Indiana educational standards met by our tours can be found on page #7.



ATTENTION FOURTH GRADE TEACHERS



Fourth Grade Student Essay Competition

Indiana Statehood Day



Attention Principals, Teacher, and Parents of Indiana 4th grade Students!

On December 11, 1816, Indiana was admitted as the 19th state to join the Union. On Wednesday, December 11th, 2013, downtown Indianapolis will come alive with many opportunities for your 4th grade groups to celebrate Indiana's 197th birthday.

Four different organizations will be hosting Statehood Day activities:

Indiana State House Tour Office
Indiana State Museum

Indiana State Library
Indiana Historical Society

All four locations will hold exciting and educational activities for 4th graders and have a formal Statehood Day program including guest speakers from state government as well as the reading of a winning Statehood Day Essay supported by the Indiana Center for the Book. For more information on the essay contest, please visit: [in.gov/idoa/statehood.htm](http://www.in.gov/idoa/statehood.htm).

Please contact each agency for information on the specific activities being held at their location and to register to attend Statehood Day. Space is limited, so sign up today!

Indiana State House Capitol Tour Office
(317) 233-5293
Jennifer Hodge—jhodge@idoa.in.gov

Indiana State Museum
(317) 232-8293
Joanna E. Hahn—jhahn@indianamuseum.org

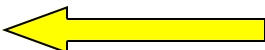
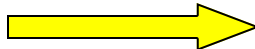
Indiana State Library
(317) 234-5649
Suzanne Walker—suwalker@library.in.gov

Indiana Historical Society
(317) 233-4549
Becca Beck—bbeck@indianahistory.org



<http://www.in.gov/idoa/2371.htm>

Consider having your students participate in the Statehood Day Essay contest.



And come celebrate with us on December 11th. Make your reservations soon. Spaces fill up quickly !!!

Fourth Grade Student Essay Competition

Hoosier Bicentennial Heroes



The Indiana State House Tour Office in conjunction with the Indiana Center for the Book and the Indiana State Library is hosting an essay competition to commemorate Indiana Statehood Day 2013, a celebration of Indiana's 197th birthday. To start us thinking about our 200th Statehood Day in 2016, this year's theme is *Hoosier Bicentennial Heroes*. For additional information on the essay contest, please visit: [in.gov/library/statehood.htm](http://www.in.gov/library/statehood.htm). Winners of the *Hoosier Bicentennial Heroes* essay contest will be honored at the Statehood Day Celebration at one of four participating locations on Wednesday, December 11, 2013. For additional information regarding events planned for Statehood Day, please visit [in.gov/idoa/2371.htm](http://www.in.gov/idoa/2371.htm).

Hoosier Bicentennial Heroes essay contest rules:

- The competition is open to any Indiana fourth grade public, private or homeschooled student.
- Essays must range from 100 to 300 words, handwritten or typed.
- Essays should be submitted on the front of one page whenever possible. No identifying information should be on the front of the entry. Identifying information including the student's name, teacher's name, school's name, address, telephone number, and a valid email address for the teacher or individual, must be included. Entries without this information will be deemed ineligible. Entries are accepted from schools or individuals.
- Essays should be reflective of the theme and convey clear thoughts about Hoosier Bicentennial Heroes. The judges will be accepting a broad interpretation of the theme. Indiana is about to turn 200. Who is a Hoosier Bicentennial Hero to you?
- Essays must be postmarked by Friday, October 25, 2013. We are not accepting electronic submissions. Essays should be mailed to:
Indiana Center for the Book
Suzanne Walker
140 N. Senate Ave
Indianapolis, IN 46204
- A panel of judges will choose first, second, third, and fourth place winners.

The winners, along with their class, will be invited to read his or her essays at one of the four participating locations on December 11th for Indiana's 197th Statehood Day.



WHO IS THIS ?????



HINTS.....

She lived from 1820 to 1906.

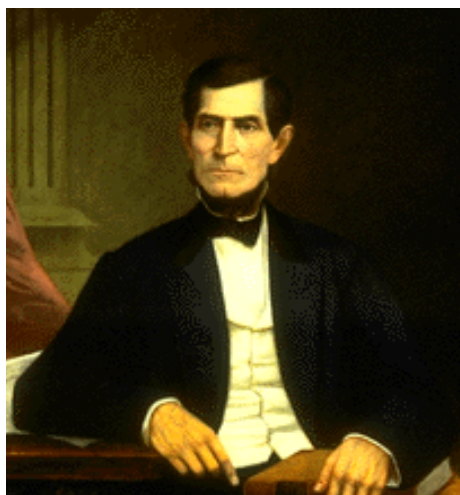
She traveled the country trying to change the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution was eventually changed but she did not live to see it happen.

She spoke to the Indiana General Assembly in 1897 !



KEEP READING
and you will find
out !!



James D. Williams



James D. Williams

Great-Great Grandson of Indiana Governor

On a Saturday a few weeks ago, a gentleman stepped up to the tour desk and asked, "Do you know anything about Governor Williams?"

Jim Johnson, tour guide on duty that day, quickly replied, "You mean 'Blue Jeans' Williams? Yes, we do. He was the governor when this building was being planned."

The man smiled and said, "Yes, and he was my great-great grandfather."

James D. Williams was the 17th Governor of Indiana, serving from 1877 to 1880. He was a farmer in Knox County. His great-great grandson is named for him and the family still farms the land once owned by their distinguished ancestor.

The current James D. Williams shared stories of his family, including anecdotes about Governor Williams, who was nicknamed "Blue Jeans" because he usually wore bib overalls around the farm. Even when "dressed up" he wore suits made for him by his wife. The suits were made of denim material, thereby re-enforcing the popular nickname.

Governor Williams won the election of 1876, defeating Benjamin Harrison for the office of governor.

The current James D. Williams paused for a photograph in the State House beneath a marble plaque which lists the commissioners who had charge of building the new capitol. Topping the list of names is that of his great-great grandfather.

Jim Johnson

State House Tree Flew to the Moon !!!



Thomas Miller of Boston is on a "moon mission." However, he is not leaving planet earth. He is traveling the United States looking for moon trees. He made a recent stop at the Indiana State House.

Miller is following up on an interesting project of the Apollo Moon Mission in 1971. One of the astronauts, Stuart Roosa, carried in his space kit a capsule containing hundreds of tree seeds. It was part of an experiment to see if the seeds would be affected by zero gravity.

Apollo 14 returned home successfully and the seeds were turned over to the U.S. Forest Service. Nearly all germinated and in a few years became healthy seedlings, displaying no unusual traits as a result of orbiting the moon 34 times.

In 1976 the little lunar trees were sent out into the world to be planted.

The space seedlings came just in time to coincide with our nation's bicentennial.

On April 9, 1976, Indiana Governor Otis Bowen planted a sycamore moon tree on the east lawn of the State House. During the same year, a sycamore was placed at the Camp Koch Girl Scout Camp in Cannelton, another sycamore was put into the ground at Lincoln State Park, and two lunar sweet gum trees were planted at the Forest Service office in Tell City.

Moon trees were given to a wide variety of people and organizations around the country.

A loblolly pine was presented to the White House, where President Gerald Ford called it a "living symbol of our spectacular human and scientific achievements."

Time marches on, and moon trees, like leisure suits, lava lamps, and disco, became forgotten remnants of the 1970s. Everyone, including the folks at NASA, forgot about the moon trees.

That's where Thomas Miller comes in. On his visit to the Indiana State House, the recent New York University graduate explained that he is traveling the nation searching for as many moon trees as he can find. He expects his trek to go until November, when he will return home to compile a book.

He said he was very pleased to find our State House sycamore moon tree standing tall and proud, a living reminder of an exciting chapter in our nation's history.

Jim Johnson

The answer to ,
"Who is this" ?

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

What were the women of Indianapolis doing on February 5, 1897 between 9 and 10 a.m.? It's likely many of them were performing the mundane tasks required of a woman to keep a household running smoothly. They were cooking, cleaning, baking or sewing; all part of a typical day in a woman's life then as it is today but much harder without the modern conveniences. Even though the Industrial Revolution in Indiana was well under way most married women still worked at home.

This was **not** an ordinary day though for all the ladies of the Indianapolis area. Some of them were attending an extraordinary event at the State House; **Susan B. Anthony was addressing the General Assembly!** Many of Indiana's leading suffragettes were present to hear her speak and most of the Indiana lawmakers were there, although there were a few who purposely absented themselves. Nearly all members of the Executive and Judicial branches of Government came and many brought their families with them. It was a full house!

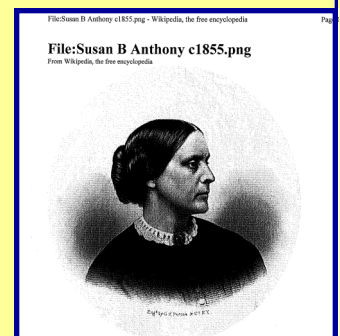
Miss Anthony was warmly received with generous applause as she climbed the steps to the podium. An icon of the Woman's suffrage movement and 77 years old, her voice rang out loud and clear on behalf of the women of America.

She prodded the legislators to strike the word male from the voting clause of their State Constitution. She reminded them that during their constitutional convention of 1850-51 Robert Dale Owen a prominent Hoosier presented a proposition to enfranchise women. Miss Anthony also cited the declaration of Independence and how that revered document proclaimed all men to be created equal and held taxation and representation to be inseparable. She then went on to say that our founding Fathers proceeded to create a constitutional government in violation of that lofty declaration. They excluded poor white men, (property qualifications) blacks and women; essentially creating an aristocracy of wealth. She noted that women had the right to vote in Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. Miss Anthony concluded by urging the General Assembly to get on the right side of history and support a sixteenth amendment "making the brain under the bonnet count as much as the brain under the hat."

It had been 50 years since the formal launching of the Woman's Suffrage movement in Seneca Falls, NY and would take another 23 years to realize its goal and extend the right to vote to women. But on that day at the State Capital building in Indianapolis, it must have been exciting to play a role in the realization of that dream.

It was a great day indeed!

Sandra Gran



RICHARD OWEN BUST REDEDICATION



In June, the Tour Office coordinated the rededication of the bust of Colonel Richard Owen, who was commandant of Camp Morton, a prison camp for Confederate soldiers. The camp occupied 30 acres of what is now the Herron-Morton neighborhood on the near northeast side of Indianapolis.

Owen showed such kindness and consideration towards his prisoners that, many years later, they organized an effort to honor him at the Indiana State House. They commissioned Tennessee sculptor Belle Kinney to create the magnificent bronze bust that we see in the South Atrium today. It is unique in that it is a tribute to a Union officer from Confederate soldiers.

The sculpture was unveiled in an impressive ceremony on June 9, 1913. Over 500 Civil War Union and Confederate veterans were brought together to honor Owen for his kindness and courtesy. On that occasion, Horace Owen, the son of Richard Owen, pulled the flag from the bust to reveal it to the public for the first time.

On the 100th anniversary of the original dedication this past June, Civil War reenactors represented the Union and the Confederacy. The ceremony, hosted by Indiana Secretary of State Connie Lawson and State Senator James Merritt, was held in front of the bust, which was covered by an American flag. The unveiling was performed by the great-great-great-great grandson of Colonel Owen, one-year-old Per Eric Owen Arenberg who was with his parents from New Harmony, Indiana.

The Indiana State Archives displayed a 40-foot long petition signed by prisoners asking that Colonel Owen be retained at the camp after the Army ordered his transfer. Attending family members of a Confederate prisoner were able to find the name of their great-great-great-uncle on the list of signatures!

After his Civil War service, Owen went on to become a professor at Indiana University. He later became the first President of Purdue University. Both IU and Purdue have buildings named for him, and each has a replica of the bronze bust.

Jim Johnson

Fourth grade standards addressed during a tour of the Indiana State House

Social Studies

- 4.1.1** Students will identify and compare the major early cultures that existed in the region that became Indiana prior to contact with Europeans.
- 4.1.4** Students will explain the significance of key documents in Indiana's development from a United States territory to statehood.
- 4.1.6** Students will explain how key individuals and events influenced the early growth of the new state of Indiana.
- 4.1.12** Students will research Indiana's agricultural and industrial transformation, emphasizing new technologies, transportation, and international connections in the last part of the twentieth century.
- 4.2.1** Students will explain the major purposes of Indiana's Constitution as stated in the Preamble and describe major rights, such as freedom of speech and freedom of religion, that people have under Indiana's Bill of Rights (Article I of the Constitution).
- 4.2.3** Students will identify and explain the major responsibilities of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of state government as written in the Indiana Constitution.
- 4.2.4** Students will identify major state offices and the duties and powers associated with them, such as governor, lieutenant governor, chief justice, state senators, and state representatives, and how they are chosen, such as by election or appointment.
- 4.2.8** Students will use a variety of information resources to research and write brief comments about a position or course of action on a public issue relating to Indiana's past or present.
- 4.3.2a** Students will estimate distances between two places on a map, using a scale of miles.
- 4.3.4** Students will locate Indiana on a map of the United States; indicate the state capital, major cities, and rivers in Indiana; and be able to put these on a blank map of the state.
- 4.3.5** Students will map the physical regions of Indiana and identify major natural resources and crop regions.
- 4.4.9** Students will identify important goods and services provided by state and local governments by giving examples of how state and local revenues are used.
- 4.5.5** Students will give examples of the impacts of science and technology on the migration and settlement patterns of various groups.

Math

- 4.2.1** Students will practice using standard algorithms for addition and subtraction.
- 4.7.1** Analyze problems by identifying relationships, telling relevant from irrelevant information, sequencing and prioritizing information, and observing patterns.

Language Arts

- 4.2.1** Students will learn to use the organization of informational presentations and text to strengthen comprehension.
- 4.7.1** Students will ask thoughtful questions and respond orally to relevant questions with appropriate elaboration.

Tours of the State House

The Capitol Tour Office offers a variety of tours. Our normal classroom tour lasts 90 minutes, discusses all three branches of government, the history of the state and the history of the building. We invite the Legislators who represent the school to speak during the tour if they are available. We will visit the House of Representatives, the Senate, Supreme Court and an Executive office when they are not in use. We can make adjustments in time and content if our schedule allows. Tours are offered on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 3p.m. and abbreviated tours are given on Saturdays at 10:15, 11, Noon and 1. Groups are limited to a total of 120 people at a time.

To schedule a tour call
317-233-5293 or email us at
touroffice@idoa.in.gov.

For more information visit our website at
<http://www.in.gov/idoa/2371.htm>



Thanks to contributors to this
newsletter,
Jim Johnson , Sandra Gran,
Jennifer Hodge and the Capitol
Tour Office.

If you would like to be removed from our list of
recipients, just send us a quick email and we
will do so right away !